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reputation among the sculptors of Venice, completed the amount of assistance for which he was indebted to the advice of others. Resolved to free himself from the shackles, which bound his contemporaries to vile mediocrity, Canova determined no longer to imitate the miserable productions of the decline of the art; but, while he was indefatigable in his studies from the antique which the Venetian academy furnished, he made simple nature his principal guide. Anatomy he pursued as essentially connected with the profession of his choice, and in this science he was far from confining himself to a theoretical knowledge. Aware that mechanical superiority could do little for an artist in a pursuit, in which lofty feelings and poetic imagination are requisite to inspire the sentiments to be delineated by the chisel, he cultivated the collateral branches of science and literature. Canova opened his *studio* at the age of sixteen, and his earliest productions obtained for him the first place among the sculptors of his native state. In his twentythird year he became permanently settled at Rome, and, as nature had always been his instructress, he had no false principles to unlearn. But such was the assiduity with which he applied to the study of "the calm heroic" of the ancient models, that his first work, while he was yet a guest in the Palace of the Venetian Ambassador, was universally pronounced "the most perfect that Rome had seen for ages." The life of Canova was devoted to the art, with which his name will be associated in history. "His statues," as he himself observed, "were the sole proof of his civil existence." When Italy was aroused from the slumber of ages, to Canova was assigned the high distinction of supplying, with his own sculpture, the vacancies in the Vatican occasioned by the removal of the prodigies of Grecian art?

We must protest against new and strange words, especially in a discourse on the fine arts, where good taste ought to predominate. Mr Lawrence tells of wealth *reproductively used*.

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7.—*A Plea for Africa, delivered in New Haven, July 4, 1825.*  
By LEONARD BACON, Pastor of the First Church in New Haven. 8vo. pp. 22.

IT is the purpose of Mr Bacon, in this eloquent and animated discourse, to show the advantages contemplated by the American Colonisation Society, the immense field for useful exertion spread out before it, the benevolence of its designs, and its claims on the public for approbation and efficient support. He draws in glowing colors the picture of Africa in its present state of degradation. For

ages the nations of the civilised world have combined to tread the inhabitants in the dust, to rivet the chains of servitude, and overwhelm with misery and desolation a continent, suited by nature in many of its parts to be among the fairest and happiest portions of the earth. The wrongs heaped on Africa, and the outrage practised upon human nature, by the foul disgrace of the slave trade, can never be atoned for ; the deed is of too aggravating a nature, to admit of the least palliation in the circumstances of the case, and its crime of too black and deep a die, to be in any degree weakened by long years of penitence and regrets. To stop the progress of the evil is all that can now be done. And this can be done.

Let the light of civilisation be kindled up in Africa, and you will find there hearts of as much warmth, and minds of as much power, as in any other part of the globe. If this object is ever to be attained, it must be through the instructions and example of persons, who settle in the country, and diffuse the means, and prove the benefits of civilisation. In the United States we have stronger motives, than even that of benevolence, for aiding such a plan ; we have a population fast increasing upon us, whose removal, by every method, which can be made practicable to this end, the best interests of the nation loudly demand. Not that we look for the time, when the whole black population of the country will go over to Africa ; how many or how few will at any future day make this voyage, is not a subject with which we concern ourselves ; we anticipate nothing, predict nothing ; but of one thing we are certain, which is, that the Colonisation Society, with the noble and generous objects for which it was instituted, and by which it has been conducted, cannot possibly produce any other than good results. If one person only is sent away, and prosperously settled in Africa, it is a benefit to this country, and a benefit to that, without doing any harm to either. If ten are sent, so much greater is the benefit ; and if a colony is established, affording a home to hundreds and thousands, the gain is still increased in the same proportion. In short, much good is *certainly* done, and no harm can *possibly* follow. Such in reality are the facts of the case, in regard to the labors of the Colonisation Society, and the colony it has built up at Liberia. With this view of the subject we heartily wish success to the Society, and are gratified to find so able a pen as Mr Bacon's engaged in defending a cause, which we deem of great and lasting importance.

